THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 33. BALTIMORE, MD. DECEMBER 12, 1837. Vol. IV.

☞This publication is the *successor* of the late **AMERICAN FARMER,** and is published at the office, at the *N. W. corner of Baltimore and North streets, over the Patriot office*, at two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS *per annum*, if paid within one month from the time of subscribing, or $3 if after that time. All letters to be post paid.

TUESDAY, BALTIMORE: DECEMBER 12, 1837

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure we perceive by our exchange papers, that the agricultural communities throughout the country, are becoming sensibly alive to the propriety, nay necessity, of establishing Agricultural Societies.—This feeling augurs well for the interests of husbandry, and should be cherished by every one, however remotely he may be connected with the cultivation of the earth. Farmers and planters form, after all, the great interest upon which all others must mainly rely for individual as well as national welfare; they are indeed the bone, sinew and muscle of the country; for however beneficially the labors of other departments of human life may be exerted, the *country* would cut but a sorry figure, if the labors of the plough were suspended, or any sudden disaster were to blight the products of the earth. Such being the case, it behoves those engaged in a calling at once so dignified and important, to exert every means within their power, to fulfil the high obligations confided to them. In England prior to the creation of agricultural associations, the condition of agriculture was most lamentably defective, and the earth did not produce more than a moiety of its present yield. The reader is most sensibly impressed with this truth, in reading Mr. Arthur Young's tours, as well as in the writings of the lamented Sir John Sinclair. But we need not go out of our own country to find instances of the kind, as it will be admitted by all intelligent men, that notwithstanding the small number of such societies which now exist in America, their influence has been widely and fortunately felt. Show us the county in which such an institution is located, and is now in healthful action, and we will show you a section of country in which evidences of the improvement of the soil and of stock, increase of product and of profit abound. The very circumstance of meeting together to confer upon subjects connected with the culture of the earth—to consult upon objects and measures, in which each feels a common interest, tends to bind the whole together by ties of almost fraternal strength, to infuse into each a spirit of enterprize and emulation, which in the race for rivalry never fails to end in the achievement of private and public good. Such assemblages may be compared to meetings upon *neutral ground*, where discussions of the highest moment may be carried on with the utmost advantage to the parties to it; where instead of the introduction of antagonist principles, creating collisions, heart-burnings and dissensions, the communion of brethren upon matters of the profoundest import to all, serve to bind them closer together, and awaken none but the most friendly feelings. Here the opinions and intelligence of states or counties may be concentred—here the practice of one district is laid open to the inhabitants of another, and here, however well versed a farmer or planter may be in the mysteries of his calling, he may learn something that will prove of advantage to him on his return home; for the wisdom of the world belongs not to any single individual, however gifted he may be.

These being our views, we would respectfully urge upon our agricultural readers throughout the country, in every county where there is not a society already formed, to go to work with a holy zeal, and rest not until they have succeeded in forming one.

LIME—ITS USES—AND QUANTITY.

We are gratified to find by recent publications, that the opinion is becoming prevalent among intelligent farmers, that a much less quantity of lime than was formerly used, is sufficient for all immediate agricultural purposes. The extravagant application of it in England, where from 150 to 640 bushels was for many years the quantity put on the acre, served to lead many astray here, and hence the too free use of it. As we have often stated before, we believe that there is no *immediate* benefit to be derived from a greater application than 50 bushels to the acre, at any time; that quantity being sufficient to answer all the purposes of melioration for several years: it being competent to give heart and fertility to almost any soil, and with the aid of a *clover-ley* to push it, if originally a thin soil, beyond its primitive state of fertility. If 50 bushels then, will answer, much of the objection against lime on account of its heavy cost is removed, and the ability to use it is increased fifty per cent., and instead of liming *one* acre, the farmer may lime *two*, an object of high import to one of limited means.

Connected with the use of lime, there is one fact which we desire most sincerely to impress upon our readers; it is this,—that it should never be applied without giving it *material* to act upon. Upon all new grounds, upon grass swards, and upon clover leys, it may be most advantageously and profitably applied. If there be a heavy crop of weeds and stubble on the field, there it may also be used to decided advantage; but let it be applied wheresoever it may, it should have something to convert into a condition of vegetable food, as therein, next to neutralizing the acidity of the soil, does its chief virtue exist. If there be no clover-leys, grass-swards, or crops of weeds, to turn in with it, a very happy substitute may be found in a crop of buckwheat, rye, or oats, which as either gets into flower should be turned in with it. Either of these substances will afford full scope to the action of the mineral, and amply remunerate the agriculturist for the time, trouble and expense of providing it. We will venture the assertion, that a field thus treated which would not yield 7 bushels of wheat to the acre, may in three years be made to produce twenty bushels, and if judiciously cropped afterwards, will retain its fertility for ten or fourteen years. If then this desirable state of things can be produced, should any farmer hesitate a moment in availing himself of all his resources, and of even straining a point, to place himself in a position at once so eligible and propitious? We think not. Present and prospective profit, alike combine to urge him to the course we have pointed out; nor should pride of occupation be wanting to stimulate him onward to a goal so worthy of his holiest ambition.

A LARGE CROP OF MANGEL WURTZEL.

During the last summer while on a visit to Mr. George Beltzoover's farm, we were very forcibly struck with the fine appearance of a crop of mangel wurtzel, so much so that we were induced a few days since to inquire of him their product, and were highly gratified to learn that they had

yielded 30 tons to the acre, which at 60 lbs. to the bushel is 1000 bushels per acre.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CALF.

There is at present on a farm near Baltimore, a calf which was got by a full bred Durham bull, out of a three-fourths Durham and one-fourth Devon cow, which at 6 days old, weighed 142 lbs., at 61 days old his weight was 322½ lbs., and at 8 months old he weighed 427½ lbs. These respective weights were accurately ascertained in the Western hayscales, and prove incontestibly that the *cross* has by no means impaired or lessened the bulk of this fine animal; indeed we know it to be the opinion of one of the most intelligent breeders in this country, the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, that for all the purposes of the dairy, one-fourth Devon blood in a milch cow is a great addition to the buttyraceous qualities of a milch cow, it being his opinion that this proportion of admixture increases the *richness* of the milk without subtracting in the least from its *quantity*. This fact was most satisfactorily proved by his celebrated Butter-cow, Flora, which when fresh in milk, gave 20 lbs. of butter per week. Flora was sold about 2 years since to Major Frederick Haines, of Marietta, Pa., who was recently offered $400 for her. She is ¾ths Durham and ¼th Devon, and is besides one of the most perfect models of a cow to be found either in this country or England. Her present owner has a fine heifer calf out of her, which we hope may inherit all the good qualities of her far-famed dam, for surely no one is better entitled than the Major to the possession of first rate animals, as no one has exerted more sagacity or zeal in their obtainment.

But to return to the calf in question: in addition to his immense weight, he is a perfect model of what the genuine Durham should be in all the points that give that noble race character and caste. If the reader should ask who is his breeder, we must answer, sub rosa, that he may be found in the person of "Mine Host" of the Fountain Inn.

We insert in this day's paper a communication from Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, which originally appeared in the *Buckeye-Ploughboy*, and commend its perusal to our readers; it treats upon subjects of importance to all engaged in agriculture, and has the merit of being well expressed. There is one point, however, in which we do not coincide with the writer; it is that in which he expresses the opinion, that in "nineteen-twentieths of the state of Ohio all that is requisite to keep the land in the condition in which it was found, is to adopt a proper succession of crops; now with all proper deference to the opinion of this distinguished writer, we think that even the fertile lands of this young giant, would be greatly meliorated in quality, by bringing in as an auxiliary to a "proper succession of crops" a moderate dose of lime or some other calcareous substance; at all events, we hold it as being indispensably necessary to all such lands whose fertility may have been impaired.

CROSSES.

We have heard the fear expressed by experienced breeders, that the individuals of the present stock of Short Horn Durham Cattle, are too nearly allied to propagate *all* their peculiar and distinctive qualities to their progeny. The remark was meant and is to be taken, as a general one, applying as well to the stock elsewhere in America, as to that in Kentucky. The foundation of this fear seems to rest in the fact, that the race of cattle now most prized, the *Improved* Durham, being in some sense, a mongrel race of very recent origin, its descendants are so closely connected that they are in danger of degeneracy. It is feared, that the vigor of this race cannot be maintained, because we have not all those other races, by the union or crossing of which, the excellent qualities identifying it, were originally produced. The superiority of this race is owing, not to its possession merely of some peculiar quality in a higher degree than others, but that it unites more points of excellence. There are some breeds which yield more milk, and some which give more flesh; but this gives *almost* as much milk, *almost* as much flesh, presents more flesh where it is most valuable, and less where it is least, fattens more kindly and rapidly, arrives at much earlier maturity, and is of far more docile disposition; and these advantages, render it infinitely the best breed from which to stock our farms. The importance, therefore, of maintaining the purity and vigor of a race, combining so many and so great excellencies, is manifest; and, if the foundation of the fear to which we have alluded, be well laid, our breeders should promptly avail themselves of the adequate remedy against the degeneracy implied. Whether that remedy, if need be for its employment, shall be found in the indigenous breeds of the country, or only by recurrence to the original breeds of England; whence this derived its excellencies and origin, are questions which they must investigate and decide upon for themselves. We do not pretend to offer any opinion on any of the questions involved; nor do we even own that we are impressed with the fears which have brought them up. The subject, however, is worthy of examination by intelligent breeders, and it is but respectful to the opinions of those entertaining these fears, to call attention to it. We invite, therefore, the expression through our columns of opinions held by breeders on the subject, trusting that whatever conclusions are arrived at, may be best calculated to promote this great interest. In the calcareous lands of Kentucky, it is not likely that the business of rearing cattle will ever be superseded by more profitable pursuits. That description of soil is of all others, best adapted to the growth of the grasses, while no country is more productive of corn. And should it be necessary to resort to the root culture as an additional aid, we can pursue it *ad infinitum*. There is no danger, therefore, that we shall be outstripped by any other state in the great race of improving the breeds and rearing the most and the best cattle. We have great and ample means and abundant resources; and we have only to subject them to intelligent employment, to win a name for rearing fine cattle, as we already have for rearing horses, as widely acknowledged as the fame of the Arabian steed.—*Franklin, Ky. Farm.*

SALE OF IMPROVED SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

The sale of cattle belonging to the Ohio Imp. Co. took place at Chillicothe on the 24th Nov. inst. Through the politeness of W. Marshall Anderson, Esq. Sec. of the Co., we have been favored with the account which will be found below. It will be perceived, that the prices far exceed those of their former sale; and, indeed, any before given in this country. Our readers may rest assured that these purchases are *bona fide*, and not sham, collusive bargains, as some suspicious, incredulous persons declared the first to be.

Name.	*Age.*	*Purchaser.*	*Residence.*	*Price.*
Aemon,	3 yr. 8 mo.	M. L. Sullivant&Co.	Columbus, O.	$2,500
Comet Halley,	5 yr.	Geo. Renick & Co.	Chillicothe,	2,500
Hazlewood,	1 yr. 6 mo.	Allen Trimble & R. R.	Seymour,	700
Bouncer,	1 yr. 7 mo.	John Walke,	Pickaway co. O.	453
Powhatan,	1 yr. 19 d.	Harnass Renick,	do. do.	500
St. Anna,	3 m. 21 d.	Joseph C. Vance,	Ohio co. Va.	425
Cows.				
Flora,	7 yr. 6 m.	M. L. Sullivant,	Columbus,	1,890
Matilda,	6 yr. 6 m.	Allen Trimble,	Highland Co. O.	1,220
Fidelia,	7 m. 18 d.	do	do	610
Elizabeth (& calf)	5 yr.	J. & Wm. Vance,	Champegne co. O.	1,450
Charlotte,	4 yr. 7 m.	Jos. G. White,	Ross co. O.	630
Arabella (& calf)	3 yr. 7 m.	Arthur Watts,	do	1,200
Blush,	2 yr. 9 m.	John H. James,	Champegne co. O.	1,015
Emily,	2 yr. 8 m.	Asahel Renick,	Pickaway co. O.	875
Victoress,	1 yr. 9 m.	M. L. Sullivant,	Columbus, O.	700
Total,				$16,078

Others, belonging to individuals, were sold at very high prices.

The first annual Fair of the Ohio Agricultural Society was held on the next day, when premiums in silver plate were awarded to the best neat cattle on the ground. To Comet Halley was adjudged the $50 prize as being the best aged bull; to Aemon, the $40 prize as the 2d best aged do.; and to Dr. Watts' Rantipole, the $30 do. as the 3d best aged do. To the aged cows were likewise awarded $50, 40 and $30 prizes, as they ranked 1st, 2d and 3d best.—*ib.*

[From the Buckeye Plough Boy.]

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL PAPERS,

propriety of legislative aid being granted to Agricultural Societies, importance of rotation of crops, &c.

North Bend, Oct. 28th, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I duly received the 1st number of the Buckeye Plough Boy which you was good enough to send me. I should have made this acknowledgment sooner, and requested to be placed on your subscription list, but have been prevented by sickness in my family, and pressing calls upon my time by my agricultural operations. I sincerely wish you success in your laudable undertaking to diffuse information upon the important subject to which you have devoted your paper. It is however, true, (and I regret to say it) that many of our farmers appear to be insensible to the advantages of such publications. I believe, however, that an improvement in this particular is gradually going on, and that the benefits which the agricultural interest derive from them will soon be generally felt and acknowledged. In this particular some of our sister States east of the Alleghany ridge are considerably ahead of us, and a correspondent improvement in the management and product of their farms has been the consequence. The agricultural societies established in various parts of the State have done something towards correcting this inequality, particularly in the improvement of the Domestic Animals; and if our Legislature would lend its aid, we might soon be able favorably to compare the character of our husbandry with that of any of the States. The State of New York allows to each of their County Societies a sum equal to what they receive from private contributions. In France the Government bears all the expenses of a Society established in the Capital with ramifications in every part of the Kingdom. It is under the patronage of this Society, established by Napoleon, that the cultivation of the Sugar Beet has been so widely extended to the great benefit of this nation. Ohio has appropriated large sums to the construction of canals and roads for facilitating the transportation of the products of agriculture to market. I can see no reason why they should not do something towards increasing the quantity and improving the quality of those products. Our Agricultural Societies are most of them in a languishing state, and without legislative aid many of them will unquestionably discontinue their operations. Appropriations of this kind are like those which a farmer makes in fertilizing and improving his soil, adding frequently to his income an hundred fold. Thus it is with an expenditure from the Treasury for improving the products of husbandry, the wealth of the people being increased, they will be enabled to return those advances with immense interest whenever the exigencies of the Government may require it. The agricultural products of Ohio are indeed very considerable, but this is due more to the bounty of Providence in having furnished us with so fertile a soil, than to the character of our tillage. Many of our farmers seem indeed not aware of the extraordinary results to be produced by a judicious course of tillage, and how soon a naturally poor soil may be eminently productive, whilst one naturally rich, may be brought down in its yield to the standard of the poorest, by bad management. In England innumerable instances of the former constantly occur, and the process by which it is affected being disseminated through the country by means of the Agricultural Societies, and the periodical publications supported by them, the number of such instances are constantly increasing, whilst with us the eye of the traveller often lights upon fields whose products are diminished fifty per cent. from what they yielded when first cleared, by injudicious management. A single instance of what I have said in relation to England may suffice. The County of Norfolk has, perhaps, more poor land than any other in that Kingdom, and it is not only poor, but sandy. In a district of this kind, Mr. Coke, celebrated for his constant support of the liberties of the people in Parliament, as for his knowledge of Agriculture, purchased a large tract of land. When it first came into his hands he says that there were scarcely any living animals upon it but Rabbits, and they were in a starving condition. An American citizen who has lately visited his seat, says, that he had last year between six and seven hundred acres in Wheat and Barley, and that the product of his fields was oftener forty bushels to the acre than under that quantity. Although various means were adopted by the sagacious mind of Mr. Coke to effect the result, the bases upon which it rested was the cultivation of turnips. Upon such a soil, grass at first was out of the question, but by much labor in the cultivation turnips might be raised and sheep be sustained by turnips. So the turnips fed the sheep and the sheep *fed* the land, and in a short time the land was strong enough to bring both grass and grain. By a judicious management of these the land was still further improved until it reached the perfection above stated. But in nineteen-twentieths of our fine State all that is requisite is to keep the land in the condition in which we found it, and to do that, all that is necessary is to adopt a proper succession of crops. This alone will do, without the trouble and expense of manuring. All of our practical farmers know very well that the continued growth of the same kind of grain upon the same field will, in time, greatly impoverish it, and lessen the product; but that by altering the various kinds of grain good crops may be obtained for many successive years. Still the land will be deteriorated unless recourse be had to manure or some vegetable which will give to the land more than it takes from it. There are various articles which have been employed for that purpose, but perhaps, the best of then all is the red clover. This grass has proved one of the greatest blessings to the agriculturists both of America and Europe. With the aid of this grass many farms in the Atlantic States have been brought from actual barrenness to become very productive. To accomplish this, however, plaster, lime, vegetable, or animal manure are necessary. The Ohio farmer however wants none of these, at least none are necessary to keep up the natural fertility of his land. A crop of clover succeeding three successive grain crops, and remaining two years, will effectually answer the purpose, and the farmer who follows this course will deliver his land to his successor, after a forty or fifty years use of it, in better condition than when he received it. Every good farmer knows this, but unfortunately many understand the theory who do not carry it into practice. Many too, suppose that if they change the crop from corn to small grain of some kind or other, that they may then go back again to corn without injuring the land. This is a mistake. The best of land will be injured in time by this process. The fact that a change of crops was necessary to produce a good yield has long been known, but the reason of its being so was never guessed at until the discovery of it lately by a French Chemist. By a series of ingenious experiments this gentleman discovered that most vegetables (the farinaceous grains more particularly) not only receive nourishment from the earth through the agency of the vessels of their roots, but that they also by the same or a different set of vessels made a deposite of a substance in the earth which remained there until taken up by the roots of *other* plants. This substance being convertible into food for a different vegetable but not for that by which the deposite was made. This satisfactorily explains the reason why a good crop, (of wheat for instance) cannot be raised for a succession of years from the same field. If the land is remarkably strong two and even three good crops may be raised, the plants in this instance finding sufficient nourishment from the natural strength of the ground. But it (the ground) from the yearly deposite becomes at length so completely saturated with it as no longer to afford the required nourishment, and the plants of consequence are weak, sickly, and unproductive. Seed of another kind, however, commited to this same field will reward the sower with an abundant crop, and after the lapse of a few years it will be again ready to receive another crop of wheat, the intermediate crops having exhausted the wheat deposite and left others peculiar to themselves, which being taken up by the roots of the latter plants, are elaborated in their vessels and formed into a suitable and wholesome nourishment. As I have remarked, however, although the white grain crops (corn, wheat, oats, &c.) may succeed each other for some years without greatly injuring land that is naturally of good quality, still it will be ultimately impoverished unless some other crop is occasionally intervened, of a character altogether different. These grains, although essentially different in their qualities, and manner of growth, are still of the same class, and there must of course be a considerable coincident in the character of the support which they draw from the earth, and the manner in which it is converted into the farinaceous substance which is the common and essential part of the perfected grain in all of them. The plant of all others which seems best calculated to exhaust deleterious deposites left in the earth by the grain crops, and to form a fresh supply of food for them by the mysterious operations of its roots and vessels, is red clover. To make the most of this plant as a renovator of the soil, it should be (as is the practice with good farmers) ploughed in after it has attained its full maturity. In this way it furnishes a large mass of vegetable manure which greatly contributes to the fertility of the soil. But if this were all the good it does, it would do no more than ploughing in any other equally succulent plant. I contend, however, that it imparts to the soil a degree of fertility which cannot be

accounted for from the rotting of its stalks, leaves and roots after they are ploughed in, and that the mere *growing* of the article upon the ground adds greatly to its fertility. I do not know that any experiments have been made to ascertain the quantity of deposite made by clover, as was the case in relation to the farinaceous grains by the French Chemist above refered to, but I am certain that any very careful observer of the effect of Clover in improving the soil, will come to the same conclusion that I have, which is, that it possesses a fertilizing quality which is totally independent of that which is given by the decay of its roots, stalks, and leaves. The best farmers, as I have said, plough in the clover when it is at maturity, or at least when it has attained a considerable part of its growth, but the greater part feed it down to the ground before it is ploughed, leaving nothing to be converted into manure for the support of the crop about to be sown, but the roots. Now the decay of these roots in the ground could not alone produce the great fertility which a two years growth of clover is known to give. Three years ago I sowed a field with clover upon wheat, in February. It was remarkably fine being half leg high in September. It was fed down, and in the succeeding winter it was entirely killed by the frost. In the spring the field was ploughed up for corn. The roots of the clover were dry and withered, and would of themselves, have given little or no assistance to the crop; but yet it was fine and the land had evidently been improved by the clover. It is fortunate that the theory which has been established in relation to the farinaceous grains, is true also, as to many of the noxious plants, and those most troublesome to the agriculturists; such as the common Dock, the Thistle, the Dog Fennel, and the Thorn Apple, or Jamestown Weed. Some years ago a friend of mine who was very desirous to rid his farm of the first mentioned plant, told me that he had cut up all the dock in the greater part of one of his meadows, leaving only a small part where it was so thick that there was no grass on it. To his astonishment, he found the next year that in this last mentioned spot all the the dock was dead, whereas a good deal of that which he had cut up, and, as he supposed, had extirpated, vegetated afresh. I was unable to account for it at that time, but the difficulty now appears to be of very easy solution. The spot where the dock was thickest, had no doubt been growing there for some years, until the ground had become so saturated with its deposite that it could no longer find nourishment to support it, and therefore died. Ten years ago, the Thistle, that "Votress of the Gales," as Darwin calls it, was unknown in this part of the country. But it soon came to us in clouds "borne on broad wings," and created the apprehension that it would take entire possession of our pastures and meadows. I began to make war upon it as my friend did upon the dock, but I found it lasted but a short time, always disappearing after the second year from the spot where it had been previously thickest although the ground was covered with its seeds.

I could add many more facts to confirm the theory I have supported, but have already written enough to tire your patience.

Accept my best wishes, and believe me with great respect your humble servant,

W. H. HARRISON.

Dr. R. Fry.

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BUTTER.

Mr. J. Buel,—*Dear Sir*: According to promise, I send you the following directions for making butter; they are strictly in accordance with the method practised by my own family, and in which we have been successful in suiting the market for a great number of years. You are at liberty to use them as you may think proper.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

Jas. Smealle.

The milk of the cow is a nourishing and grateful *food* to man. Among the various uses to which it is put for this important purpose, none are more deserving of consideration than that well known delicious substance called butter. Butter is an al most indispensable necessary of life; it is used by all classes of people; it forms an essential part of neaely every repast, and if the quality is good, there are few indeed who do not highly relish it. But it will be readily admitted, that the qualities of butter differ extremely; some are very fine, while others are unfit for the purposes of the table. Yet both the good and bad are produced from milk possessing exactly the same properties. Milk is composed of a peculiar oil, (or butter) curd and whey, which can be easily separated. The same proportion of these ingredients may not exist in the milk of every cow, but the combitation is the same in all. The following position will therefore hold good, viz: If good butter may be made from milk, and all milk possesses the same properties, then all milk (of healthy cows is intended) is susceptible of producing good butter. It is admitted that the food of which the cows partake, for the time being, will more or less affect the butter. Winter and summer make, for example, are very different, but both may be good of their kind,—difference in quality arising from the cause, therefore, will not affect the principle laid down. It is evident that it is not to the milk, but to the management of it, that we must look for the cause of that diversity of quality existing in butter.

When milk stands to rest for sometime, cream collects upon its surface, which it will continue to do if *kept in a proper state*, until very little is left in the milk; but under certain circumstances it becomes sour and coagulated, after which the cream ceases to gather. It is generally admitted that the greatest quantity of butter is obtained by churning the whole of the milk. If this course is to be pursued, churning ought to be done as soon as possible after the milk has thickened.—But the general practice is to churn the cream only, in which case means must be used to keep the milk sweet, in order that the greatest quantity possible of cream may be obtained. The milking pails, milk pans, &c., must be regularly cleansed, and scalded before being used. Let this extend to the whole apparatus of the dairy.

Zinc or tin milk pans should be used, they being most cooling and easily kept sweet. The milk room must be well ventilated, and all cool as possible. In very warm weather it will be of advantage to place the milk pans upon the floor.

Cream is composed of the same ingredients with milk, but in different proportions. It must be skimmed off as soon as it has ceased collecting, and churned as soon as possible after it has thickened. If it is permitted to stand for a longth of time before churning, the component parts will separate spontaneously, and in churning numerous particles of the curd will become blended with the butter, and can never afterwards be separated. The butter will appear spotted, it will have a sour taste, and will very soon become rancid. Cream is extremely liable to become tainted by any offensive smell with which it may come in contact. Butter will frequently have a flavor of cheese, onions, &c., merely from such articles having been placed near the milk during the time of creaming, hence the necessity of keeping the milk room sweet and clean. Care must be taken not to to make the churning too warm; every one conversant with the business, knows the inferiority of what is termed scalded butter; it is much more safe to churn too cold than too hot. Hot water should never be used for the purpose of warming the churning. Its coming suddenly in contact with portions of the cream causes it to curdle, and produces those evils already mentioned, when separation of the parts takes place. When the churning requires warming, the better way is to fill a tin pail or milk pan with the milk or cream, set it in hot water, stirring it while warming; this can be repeated till the whole is brought to the proper temperature.

We have said that several ingredients of which milk is composed can be easily separated. Although this be the case, it requires time and labor to obtain either in a perfectly pure state. Butter, as taken from the churn will contain a considerable portion of the other matters, and on the proper separation of these, the quality of the butter in a great measure depends. If the business has been rightly conducted, they will be in a liquid state, viz. of sour milk, and may be almost entirely removed. Many commence the operation of working the butter by washing it in cold water; the practice, although much followed, is not a good one; it injures the color, and detracts, in a considerable degree, from that delicious nutty sweetness, which fine butter possesses. This may appear novel to some, but it is not new to many of our best butter makers. Let any one try the experiment, by treating parts of the same churning, the one by washing, and the other according to the direction here given; it is easily done, and will remove every doubt.

Raise the vessel containing the new made butter a little on one side, to allow the milk to run off; commence working it with the ladle by bruising it down, turning it over, &c., pouring off the milk from time to time as it collects. Continue until the milk ceases coming off; add the proper quantity of fine salt, mixing it well with the butter, and set it in a cool place until the following day, when it must be again thoroughly worked. The salt will have dissolved in the butter, and part of the pickle will work out, taking with it nearly all that remains of the foreign matters. Continue working until the pickle comes off clear, and the butter a tough solid mass. The excellent preservation of the butter depends much on

this part of the business being properly performed, and to its mismanagement may justly be attributed a large proportion of that of inferior quality. As part of the salt will have been lost by working, the proper quantity must now be added, with about half a teaspoonful of saltpetre, well pulverized, to ten pounds of butter, mixing the whole properly. Here a caution may be proper, viz: having obtained good butter, don't spoil it with salt, as is too often done. A medium is best, not so little as to make it insipid, nor so much as to destroy the flavor, and make the taste disagreeable.

In packing butter, the vessel to receive it, if made of wood, should be seasoned for at least a week previous to using it, by filling it frequently with buttermilk; it must likewise be properly cleansed and scalded. The butter should be put down as soon as the working is finished, while it is yet soft and pliable, pressing it together in such a manner as to leave no vacancies between the different churnings. If the butter is intended to be kept for a length of time, the following treatment will answer the double purpose of excluding the air, and supplying a proper pickle, which are both necessary. Cover the butter neatly with a linen or cotton cloth, over which lay a quantity of fine salt, add from half a pint to a pint of pure water—repeat either or both when necessary. Set it in a cool dry cellar. Follow the above directions and the butter will keep well, and be of excellent quality.

[Note—We have seen and tasted both the cheese and butter of Mr. Smealle, made according to the directions, we nnderstand, given above and in a former number of the Cultivator, and we do not hesitate to pronounce both of the first quality.—*Cond. Cultivator.*

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

INDIAN SUMMER—AMERICAN FORESTS,

And the influence of our Great Lakes on our Autumn Sunsets.

The beauty, blandness, and the mingled glories of a western Indian Summer, belong alike to earth and sky. In the valley of the great Lakes they are blent with a mellow richness and loveliness unknown in other climes. The spirits of beauty can worship in no temple more resplendent than the arched heavens lit up by an Autumn sunset, and burnished with flashes and crimsoned colorings, deepened by the many tinted foliage of the primeval woods, mirrored and reflected from waters broad and bright as the Mediterranean of the old world. The forests—pen nor pencil can do justice to the spectacle nature presents, when the frost of a night has changed the lingering green of Summer. "It is as if a myriad of rainbows were laced through the tree tops—as if the sunsets of a summer—gold, purple and crimson—had been fused in the alembick of the west, and poured back in a new deluge of light and color over the wilderness. It is as if every leaf in those countless trees had been painted to outflush the tulip—as if, by some electric miracle, the dyes of the earth's heart had struck upward, and her chrystals and ores, her sapphires, hyacinths and rubies, had let forth their imprisoned colors, to mount through the roots of the forest, and, like the angels that in olden time, entered the bodies of the dying, re-animate the perishing leaves, and revel an hour in their bravery."

A writer in a late number of the Oasis advances the plausible theory that the chain of Lakes lying in a great circle from south of west to north, add much to the splendor of our Autumn sunsets.—Rays of light falling on a reflecting surface, slide off, so to speak, in a corresponding angle of elevation or depression, whatever it may be. The writer considers the great American lakes as vast mirrors spreading horizontally upon the earth, reflecting the rays of the sun that fall upon them according to the optical laws that govern this phenomenon. The higher the sun is above the horizon, the less distance the reflecting rays would have to pass through the atmosphere, and of course, the less would be the effect produced; while at or near the time of setting the direct rays striking nearly horizontally upon the waters, the direction of the reflecting rays must be so also, and therefore pass over or through the greatest possible amount of atmosphere previous to their final dispersion. Objects on the earth's surface, if near the reflecting body, require but little elevation to impress their irregularities on the reflected light. Any considerable eminences on the eastern shores of the great lakes would produce the effect of lessening or totally intercepting these rays at the moment the sun was in a position nearly or quite horizontal. The reflective power of a surface of water is much greater than that of earth, which accounts for the admitted superior beauty and brilliancy of Autumnal sunsets in the northern, over the most gorgeous in the southern States.

The views of this writer may be novel, yet his hints are worthy the attention of the curious.—The succession of most resplendent sunsets for the past several weeks, when not destroyed by atmospheric derangement attending storms—the effulgence which continues to curtain the chambers of the day-king—with the frequent auroral ministers that attend his exit in this latitude, leads the beholder to marvel, and reverence and worship the Power that spreads and gilds the bannery tent—displaying a handy-work man can only admire and enjoy, not imitate.

The theory of this writer accounts for the successive flushes of golden and scarlet light so often observed to rise and blend and deepen in the west as the sun approaches the horizon, and sinks below it, by the supposition that each lake, one after the other lends its reflecting light to the visible portion of the atmosphere, and thus as one fades, another flings its mass of radiance across the heavens, and acting on a medium prepared for its reception, prolongs the splendid phenomena. He says:

"We have for years noticed these appearances, and marked the fact, that in the early part of September, the sunsets are of unusual brilliancy, and more prolonged, than at other times. They are at this season, immediately after the sun goes down, accompanied by pencils or streamers of the richest light, which, diverging from the position of the sun, appear above the horizon, and are sometimes so well defined that they can be distinctly traced to the zenith. At other seasons of the year, clouds just below the horizon at sunset produce a somewhat similar result in the formation of brushes of light; and elevated ranges of mountains by intercepting and dividing the rays, whether direct or reflected, effect the same appearances: but in this case there are no elevated mountains, and on the finest of these evenings the sky is perfectly cloudless. The uniformity of these pencils at the same season for a great number of years, prove the permanency of their cause, and lead us to trace their origin to the peculiar configuration of the country bordering on the great lakes.

"At the time of the year these streamers are the most distinct, a line drawn from this point, (Oswego) to the sun would pass over a small part of the west end of lake Ontario, the greatest diameter of Lake Huron, and across a considerable portion of Lake Superior. From considerations connected with the figure of the earth, and the relative position of the sun and the lakes, with the hills that border Jake Huron on the east, it appears clear to us, that the broken line of these hills act the part of clouds or mountains in other circumstances in intercepting and dividing into pencils the broad mass of light reflected from the Huron, and thus creating those splendid streamers, that with us, as it were, the commencement of autumn is marked. As the sun still advances to the south, the pencils formed by the highlands are lost to us, but in their place come two broad ones, caused by the feebler reflective powers of the isthmuses that separate St. Clair from the Huron, and the former from Lake Erie. This occurs not far from the middle of September, when the sun sets a few degrees north of west, and can be observed for nearly a month. These interruptions of the brilliance of the west are not however of the duration of those effected by the hills, as the sun has scarcely time to leave the surface of Huron before these pencils and breaks are all abruptly melted into the rich dark crimson that floats up from the Michigan, or the mighty Superior.

"After the southern declination of the sun has become such that the Huron range of hills to the northward of the range of light reflected to us, these pencils disappear from the heavens, apparently, and do not return, until, with another season, and a renewed atmosphere, the sun is found in the same position. The reason of this is, the whole of the Michigan peninsula is so level that it does not break the reflected light from that lake; and the broader ones made by breaks in the chain of lakes from Erie to Huron, are not of a nature to be so distinctly marked, as those produced by the interception of rays by hills or clouds.

"We have thrown out those hints—for we consider them nothing more—in the hope of directing the notice of other and more competent observers to the facts stated, and if possible, thereby gaining a satisfactory explanation of the splendid phenomena connected with our autumnal sunsets, should the above not be considered as such."

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

How do you like the country? said a lady to a little boy from the city, who was visiting some relatives in the country. I like it very much, said the lad, because here we get cow's milk, but at home we only get milkman's milk.

Will ground Limestone answer as well as burnt or Quick Lime?—This question was put to us the other day by one engaged in the manufacture of lime, who states, that if it will answer as well for agricultural purposes, it can be supplied to an indefinite amount at a cheap rate. We cannot answer the question from any experience of our own, having never used it, or seen it used. There have been some few experiments of the kind in distant places with favourable results; but we presume the practice of using it has never become sufficiently extensive or general to warrant any safe conclusions either way in regard to it. Judging from analogy, however, we should say that it will do as well as the other in the long run, if not better. What is ground limestone? Simply carbonate of lime in a pulverized state.—Now Calcareous Marl, which is so efficacious in restoring fertility to exhausted soils, owes much of its efficacy to this very material. Soils in a limestone district oftentimes contain an abundance of this article and are rendered fertile by it. According to Ruffian, one cause of the fertilizing powers of lime is its combination with *humic* acid, or some other acids in the soil, and neutralizing them. It would not be so effectual in decomposing some substances, such as vegetable and animal matters, as the quick lime; but as an improver both of the texture and qualities of the soil, it will undoubtedly answer as well as any other preperation of lime. We hope that it may be tried freely, and the results noted.—*Maine Farmer.*

SENTIMENTS.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, remember and believe that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

To make leeches bite.—This is an important object and one we perceive with pleasure to have been effected by a Dr. Elden. Small holes are cut in a piece of blotting paper corresponding to the places on the skin to which it is desired the leeches shall be attached. This being moistened and applied, the leeches crawl about until they come to the holes in the paper, when they immediately take hold.

Tooth-Ache.—The following is said to be a cure—an infallible one, some persons think:—"To a table-spoonfull of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a teaspoonfull of common table salt. Mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth. It will give almost instantaneous relief without any increase of pain."

Mississippi Crops.—A letter from Paulding, Mississippi, says, "Crops of corn are very abundant with us, and cotton very good—though this region has a sufficiency of open land yet to cultivate that article as extensively as other parts of the State. We have had health the past season, almost equal to the Virginia Mountains."

THE PLOUGH.

A SONG,

Written by B. Brown, Esq., of Boston, for the Anniversary of the "Plymouth County Agricultural Society," and sung on that occasion, at Bridgewater, October 11, 1837.

When Adam with his blooming rib,
By the behest of Heaven,
From Paradise, his native home,
All sorrowing was driven,
The curse primeval, thought so hard,
A blessing was I trow,
That she should nurse her little babes,
While he should guide the Plough,
That she should nurse her little babes,
While he should guide the Plough.

So, our great ancestor became
A Farmer of the soil,
And millions of his children too
Are sharers in the toil.
We clear and beautify the fields;
We drain the miry slough;
We wield the sickle and the flail,
And guide the sturdy Plough.

Of all the stations on the earth,
The Farmer ranks the first,
Though some may reckon him debased
For toiling in the dust.
'Tis Nature's calling he pursues,
As with a sweaty brow,
He turns the sod all upside down,
And guides the sturdy Plough.

When Spring in all its merriment
O'erspreads the fields with green,
And nought, save notes of joy, is heard,
And nought but smiles are seen.
The Farmer turns his tillage lands,—
And who's so happy now,
As while he whistles to his team,
And guides the shining Plough.

Domestic joys full well he knows,
And, it may hap, a care;
For none must think to be exempt
From common lot and share;
His wife, she deems it her concern
To milk her bonny cow,
And cheer her ruddy husband, as
He guides the sturdy Plough.

For love of wealth some get ensnared
In speculation's toils,
And others, when disasters come,
Are scrambling for the spoils;
Still does the prudent Farmer pay
To industry his vow,
Nor heeds the struggle nor the strife;
But steady guides the Plough.

Good rule and order he maintains;
He lives in peace with all;
And, to defend his country's rights,
He's ready for the call.
Now, to be ever thus content,
Say, wights, would ye know how?
'Tis but to mind your own affairs,
And steady guide the Plough.

There are two dogs in Montgomery co., N. C. of whom this fact is related. They had been hunting together after deers, for several years; at length the elder got his hind leg caught in a steel trap in the river, which caused him to lose it just below the hock joint. This did not however prevent him from running after it healed. But his young friend and pupil from that time forth, ran upon three legs—holding up the hind leg corresponding with the injured leg of his companion. For the truth, we vouch Dr. Montgomery, John C. Atkins and a half dozen highly respectable gentlemen about Lawrenceville.

BEES.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN QUEENS, AND A TRAGEDY BETWEEN A QUEEN AND SEVERAL OF HER SUBJECTS.

(A copy of part of a letter written to Gen. Francis Willoby, Groton, N. Y., by a friend.)

I was for a while rather staggered with the doctrine "that both queens never fall in a conflict." I could not see why it might not be fatal to both as it may be to the duellists. But infinite wisdom has contrived this. I have seen this wonderful *fete* by taking two queens and placing them in a glass cylinder, so that I could observe every motion; and in all cases (which are many) the conflict is the same in all its features; when they have clinched. Although the struggle is much longer in its duration with different queens, yet but one weapon is ever used, and but one manner of using it. Sometimes I have known hostilities to commence instantly when put together, and at other times there seemed to be a kind of shyness like two men who would be glad to avoid a duel if their honor would not suffer, (mistaken beings) and remain for some time looking at each other, in a sort of reflection, before the deadly conflict. I have known them to clinch for a moment, and then let go, and take their positions at the two opposite sides of the cylinder, both of which motions, clinching and letting go of each other, is quick as sight. The reason of this instantaneous work is obvious, when we view the wisdom of God in forming their nature and habits—which must be altogether instinctive—for otherwise a colony which had lost their queen, and the larvæ had all passed beyond their reach, so that they could not change their nature to a queen, then the bees (if they possessed rational faculties) would borrow a larvæ of another colony, and repair their loss. This may be done by human invention. But to the conflict. When the two conflicting queens have once grappled and made their hold firm and strong, this hold is never broken until the sharpness of death has dislocated one of them, by unnerving her of every bodily and mental feeling. This also is instantaneous. The queens, while in the conflict, are hugged, breast to breast, lying flat on their sides, with their legs and arms firmly fixed around upon the back of each other, thus bringing their breasts and bodies as close to each other as possible, one lying on her right side, the other on her left. So you see that the abdomen of each of the queens, must likewise be close to and fronting each other. Now comes the struggle, which is tremendous; they have not power to curve their abdomen back nor sideways very much, neither would they do it if they could, for it would only give her competitor the advantage, should she do either. Thus you will see that the whole victory depends entirely on the one which is able to curve her abdomen first, for in doing it she enters her sting in the lower region of the chest of her antagonist, and she is dead in an instant, and the two bees are apart in the next. I could never discover the least motion in the conquered queen, except a slight trembling of the limbs. But what surprised me most in performing one of these fetes, was the affluvia which seems to have escaped from the bodies of the queens during their conflict, which was very warmly contested for several minutes; the glass was so

filled with vapor that the conqueror could not be distinctly seen, except when she was at the bottom of the cylinder.

I think you will be interested in a description of another experiment which I recently tried. It is this:

I took a queen, put her under a glass tumbler on the table. I then caught a common worker, and put into the same tumbler with the queen.—My interest was much excited on observing the manœuvres of the queen. Although the queen manifested ardent signs of hostility, and would repeatedly alight on the common worker, yet the common worker was perfectly subordinate, and would yield to any position her majerty see fit to place her in, without the least resistance; and although the queen curved her abdomen repeatedly and seemed to sting the worker, yet the worker was unhurt. At last the queen assumed the position of the conflict of queens by lying on her side, and by her bodily strength, rolled up the common worker upon its side, (for the common worker seemed to yield perfect obedience,) so as to bring it in the right position of a competitor queen;—then she curved her abdomen, which produced instant death in the worker. Now as I was not perfectly satisfied with the experiment, I took a worker from the same family of her highness; on introducing this bee to the queen, there seemed to be no signs of hostility by either the queen or the worker, but contrariwise. For a few moments the queen seemed to manifest kindness and sociability; but after all, in a few minutes, I noticed a kind of arbitrary power in the queen, which she began to exercise, by trampling on the worker, the worker at the same time manifesting the most profound reverence and subordination, by lying clear down for her royal highness to trample upon, and pass over her. At last the queen became so enraged, that the poor worker had to suffer death precisely as the former one did, without the least resistance whatever. Now I am of the opinion, could the queen have communicated to the understanding of these two working bees, the precise position she would have them take, they would have done it, and received the wound inflicted by the deadly weapon of their sovereign without the least resistance.

J. M. Weeks.

Salisbury, Vt. Sept. 1837.

[*Vermont Free Press.*

Churning.—There is sometimes considerable difficulty in making butter from cream, owing perhaps to causes not exactly understood; and every dairy-woman knows that cases occur in which the manufacture of a good article is impracticable. A friend assures us that in ordinary cases, the difficulty is at once removed, and butter of a good quality procured, by the addition of a little salæratus to the cream. We have since tried it when cream proved refractory and found it to succeed admirably. A spoonful of salæratus, pulverized, is a sufficient dose for two gallons of cream. After the cream has been churned a proper time, if no signs of butter appear, sprinkle the powdered salæratus over the surface, half at a time, as it is possible no more than half may be required. After churning a few minutes longer, if necessary, add the remainder. The philosophy of the matter, we take to be this: the alkali of the salæratus naturalizes the superabundant acid of the cream, and thus produces butter.—*Gen. Far.*

Large Yield.—Our friend Jacob Smith, of Brandywine Hundred, informs us that he has in his possession an ear of corn which has 18 rows, and 54 grains, amounting to 982 grains. It is the growth of this season, and was raised on his farm. If any can produce a larger, let them bring it on; if not Delaware must still take the lead.

[*Del. Gazette.*

TRY THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

NO MISTAKE!

Every article warranted. 500 Ploughs, right and left hand, from $4 to $20. Also the Hill-side Plough, well adapted to turn down hill. Wheat Fans warranted to take garlic from all kinds wheat. Cutting Boxes for straw, corn fodder, &c. at low prices. Corn-shellers, of different sizes and patterns, $15 to $20. Castings by lb. or ton, to suit ploughs or machinery. All repairs in our line executed with durability, neatness and despatch.

Also, Cline's combined Plough.

J. T. DURDING.

de 12 tf

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

Robert Sinclair, jr. & Co.

Light near Pratt street Wharf, offers for sale,

Cylindrical Straw Cutter, adapted to horse or manual power. These boxes are so constructed as to be capable of cutting cornstalks and fodder, tangled hay, &c. with great despatch; Thus enabling the farmer to realize a profit by feeding to his cattle his corn-stalks, which would otherwise in a great measure be lost. As regards quality and effect, these machines now stand A No. 1, no cutting machine having been introduced to the public equal in power.

The Size and Price are as follows, viz,

11 inch Boxes, $30, extra Knives for do. per sett $4,
14 " " $45, " " " 5,
420 " " $75, " " " 8,

CORN SHELLERS—hand machines $20, horse do. 0. 1500 PLOUGHS, of various sizes and patterns among which are the Southern Flushing and Cultivating Ploughs; also Side Hill Ploughs, Double Mould Board Ploughs, &c. Prices 4, 6, a $15 each.

CULTIVATORS for Corn, Cotton and Tobacco. Prices from 5 a 6 50 each.

Cotton Gins, made to order at 50 a $150, each.

Drill and Sowing Machines at 6,20 a $100 each.

Farming and Harvest Tools of every description, Fancy and Common Garden Tools, Ox Yokes and Bows, Grubbing Hoes, Briar Hooks, Caststeel Axes' &c.

SEED DEPARTMENT.

In this department is constantly kept for sale, Seed Grain and other Field Seeds, Seed Potatoes, and an extensive assortment of Garden Seeds, selected from the most respectable European Seed marts and from our Seed Gardens near this city.

TREES AND PLANTS.

Supplied from R. Sinclair, Senr's extensive Nurseries n the vicinity of this city, where Trees of good size can be procured and warranted to produce as represented.

☞ Orders from persons residing at a distance will be promptly and carefully attended to when the cash is remitted by letter or satisfactory reference furnished.

THE ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

The Classical department of this institution under the care of the Rev. John Mines, is now open under the supervision of Mr. John Neely, a gentleman of high scholastic attainments, unexceptionable character and considerable experience in the instruction of youth.

The Trustees congratulate the patrons of the Academy, and the public, that the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of their late learned and venerated principal has been so fortunately supplied.

The English departments of this school are under the control of two highly qualified and efficient instructors, Messrs. Joseph Braddock and A. M'Lean Scott.

Few Academies in the Country present as many claims to public patronage as this. The number, ability and experience of its Teachers, the variety and extent of their instructions, the health of the country which surrounds it, and the morals of the community in which it is situated, combined with the unusually moderate terms of tuition, concur to recommend it to parents and guardians.

Course of instruction in the Classical Department.

Latin and Greek Language—French if requested—the higher branches of Mathematics—Natural and Moral Philosophy—Geography, with use of maps and globes, &c.

English Department—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Mathematics.

Terms of Tuition ——In the Classical department. $20 per annum. In the English departments, $8 to 16 per annum.

Board, including washing, may be had in respectable private families for $100.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH H. JONES, President.

Richard J. Bowie, Sec'y.

Rockville, Montgomery county, Md. Oct. 20, 1837.

ROBERT SINCLAIR'S NURSERY,

AT CLAREMONT, NEAR BALTIMORE.

This Establishment now comprises between 20 and 30 acres, losely planted with a most

CHOICE COLLECTION,

from ours and foreign countries of the FINEST VARIETIES known—Of Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apple, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape Vines, Currant, English Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, English Walnut, Ornamental Trees, including Evergreens, Shrubs and Roses, all very thrifty and of larger size than any former year, especially the Peach, Apple, and Trees suitable for planting in streets.

Also, about half an acre of double Dahlias, now in full bloom, of almost every color and shade. Amateurs are invited to make their selections.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Trees, with large roots, 2 to 7 feet high, at liberal prices, varying according to size.

60,000 Cuttings of do. well ripened wood.

20,000 white Italian Mulberry Trees, 2 years old.

For further information please address the proprietor, near Baltimore. Trees and Plants ordered from him are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and forwarded by land or sea, as directed, and conveyed to the city without charge. Printed and priced catalogues will be sent on application gratis.

R. Sinclair, jr. & Co., Seedsmen, in Light st., act as agents, where necessary.

oc 17 5t ROBERT SINCLAIR, senr.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

Just received from the South West a lot of Kentucky Blue Grass Seed This grass is particularly desirable for pastures and for hay, and forming fine green or rather blue lawns, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.,
Light, near Pratt-street, Balt.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Advantages of agricultural societies—lime, its uses and quantity per acre—a large crop of mangel wurtzel—an extraordinary calf—notice of Gen. Harrison's communication—advantages of crosses—sale of improved Durhams—Gen. Harrison's letter on the importance of agricultural papers, propriety of legislative aid to agricultural societies, and the importance of rotation of crops, &c.—directions for making butter—Indian summer and beauty of American forests—advantage of country life—ground limestone as a manure—importance of science to a farmer—plan of making leeches bite—cure for the tooth-ache—Mississippi crops—ploughman's song—anecdote of dogs—conflict between queen bees—churning—a large ear of corn—prices current—advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 00	7 00
CORN, yellow	bushel	76	78
White	"	75	78
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	11	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	2
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	—
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	—
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	11 00	12 00
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	9 25	9 50
" " wagon price,	"	9 00	—
City Mills, super	"	9 25	9 50
" extra	"	9 75	—
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	6 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	23 50	24 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	5 00	5 25
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	4 00
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 25	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	22	25
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	38
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	—	3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	90	—
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	2 00	2 10
Red, best	"	1 85	1 95
Maryland inferior	"	1 68	1 85
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (segars)	gallon.	43	44
" in hhds. (segars)	"	42	42½
" wagon price, (segars)	"	bbls	39
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	— —
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13
Shoulders, do	"	10½	10½
Middlings, do	"	do	do½
Assorted, country,	"	9	9½
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 87½	—
CHOP RYE,	"	—	1 75
EGGS,	dozen.	18	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	5 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3,	"	4 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼a1½
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	¼
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	1¼a1½
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	¼
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1¼a1½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	¼
Do. payable at Easton,	1	Bank of the Valley,	¼
Salisbury,	2 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	do
Cumberland,	3	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1½
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	¾a3½
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	¼p.c.	Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼
Chambersburg,	1	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3½
Pittsburg,	3½	Connecticut,	3a3½
York,	1	New Hampshire,	3a3½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	4	Maine,	3a3½
Delaware [under $5]	6	Rhode Island,	3a3½
Do. [over 5]	2	North Carolina,	5
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	8a10
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans,	12

THE GENUINE MORUS MULTICAULIS, AND GRAPE VINES.

The undersigned having a disposable stock of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, will sell at the following prices—For rooted plants, as of layers one foot and upwards high, to trees of 8 and 9 feet, from 10 to 30 dollars per hundred; and the cuttings from 10 to 40 dollars per thousand, as they may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 buds each, or at the rate of one cent a bud, in cuttings or limbs uncut, as may suit purchasers. The above stock of some hundred trees and several thousand cuttings, together with a large number of rooted Grape Vines at 20 dollars per hundred of kinds most select for American culture, to be engaged according to priority of application, made to the subscriber (if by letter) as postmaster at Brinkleyville, Halifax Co. N. Carolina. SYDNEY WELLER.

Nov. 9, 1837—21 3t

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

UNCAS, a beautiful white Bull of the improved Durham short-horn breed, 3 years old, will be sold a bargain, $250, as his owner, desirous of changing his cross bought another bull at the sale of Mr. Whittaker's stock. Uncas has a pedigree tracing to the herd-book, and will be warranted pure.

☞ Applications by letter to be post-paid. Address

s 29 EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

PRATT STREET,

Between Charles & Hanover sts. Baltimore, Md.

During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry, Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities, and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now on hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

- Corn and Tobacco Cultivators
- Superior Grain Cradles
- Weldron Grain and Grass Scythes
- Farwell's Patent Double Back Grass Scythes and Snathes
- Hay Forks and Rakes
- Manure Forks, Shovels, &c.
- English Corn Hoes
- Superior American made Casteel Hoes, with handles
- Wheat FANS, of various sizes
- Mattocks, Picks and Grubbing Hoes
- Corn Shellers
- Threshing Machines, with or without horse power
- F. H. Smith's Patent Lime Spreaders
- A great variety of Ploughs of all sizes, with wrought and cast iron Shares
- Swingle Trees and Hames
- Also, a great variety of Plough Castings, constantly on hand for sale by the piece or ton. All kinds of Machine Castings made to order; repairing Ploughs and Machinery done at short notice
- Liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality.

Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised byhimself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

jy 4 J. S. EASTMAN.

MULBERRY TREES.

75,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, all on their own bottoms, of various sizes, from one to six feet, at the lowest prices. The wood is well matured and very perfect, and they have become acclimated, by successive propagation in a most exposed location —Prepared Cuttings will be supplied at the lowest rates.

3,000 hybrid short jointed Mulberry, with large leaves, very hardy and on their own bottoms—5 to 6 ft. in height.

20,000 Chinese Morus expansa, with large smooth glossy leaves, very succulent and nutricious, and greatly loved by the worm. This is a most valuable variety for the North, being very hardy, and none more highly esteemed in France. They are engrafted on the white mulberry, which increases their hardihood, and are 5 to 7 feet in height—This is the only engrafted kind.

3,000 Dandolo or Mozettiana Mulberry, 1 and 2 years old from seed, a most excellent variety, with large leaves and very hardy

10,000 Brussa Mulberry, very hardy

25,000 Florence Mulberry, leaves nearly entire

30,000 white Mulberry, 1 to 2 years old

65 lbs. white Italian Mulberry Seed

750 lbs. white and yellow Sugar Beet Seed

☞ Priced catalogues of the above, and of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias, and Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, sent gratis to every applicant. Orders sent per mail will meet prompt attention, and the trees be packed carefully and forwarded as desired. Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of trees will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

WM. PRINCE & SON.

New York, Nov. 22—28. 4t

☞ *The office of the "Farmer and Gardener" is removed to the cor. Baltimore & North sts.*